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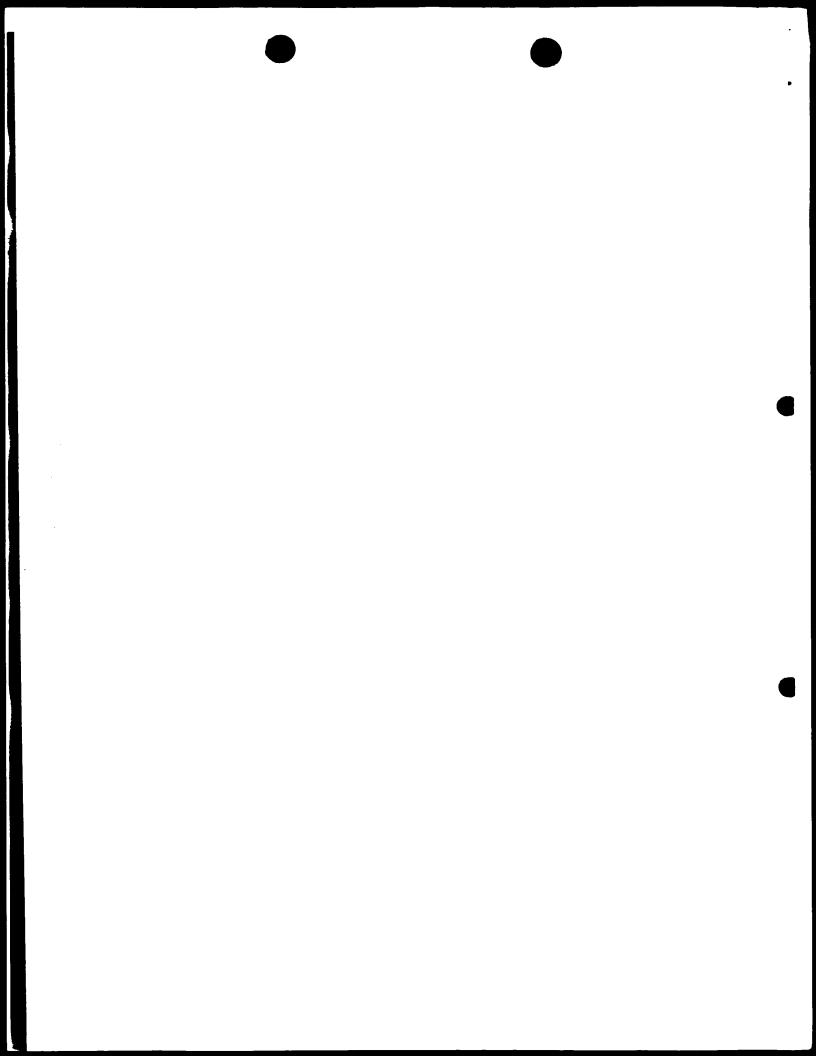
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It would be highly desirable to be provided with to the use of an acrosomal sperm protein in immunocontraception of male and female subjects.

It would be highly desirable to be provided 5 with to the use of an acrosomal sperm protein as a marker for fertility.

# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aim of the present invention is to provide

10 the use of acrosomal sperm protein in
immunocontraception of male and female subjects.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a method of immunocontraception of a male or female subject, which comprises administering to said male or female subject an antigenic amount of P34 or an antigenic fragment thereof to elicit an immunocontraception response by said male or female subject.

The preferred P34 protein used has the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:3 and the preferred antigenic fragment thereof include, without limitation, MELFLAGRRVC (SEQ ID NO:4) OR CSQDYAEPNPTWQV (SEQ ID NO:5).

An immunocontraceptive vaccine for male or female subject, which comprises an antigenic amount of P34 or an antigenic fragment thereof in association with a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vaccine elicits an immunocontraception response by said male or female subject after its administration.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a probe as a marker for male or female fertility, which comprises a cDNA sequence capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions with human acrosomal sperm protein P34.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a method for the diagnosis of male or female infertility which comprises the steps of:

- a) determining the amount of human P34 in a sperm or ovule sample; and
- b) comparing the determined amount of step a) with a fertile control sample.

The amount of human P34 in step a) may be determined using an antibody raised against human P34.

- In accordance with the present invention there is provided a kit for the diagnosis of male or female infertility which comprises:
  - a) an anti-P34 antibody enzyme-labeled;
  - an enzyme substrate; and
- 15 c) a fertile control sample.

A calibration curve for the amount of human P34 may be obtained using the fertile control sample of component (c) above

For the purpose of the present invention the 20 following terms are defined below.

The term "antigenic fragment" is intended to mean any fragment of said protein which is capable of eliciting an immune response pursuant to its administration to a subject.

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# BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 illustrates the comparison of partial amino acid sequences with the corresponding amino acid sequence of P26h with AP27;

Fig. 2 illustrates Northern blot analysis of hamster total RNA from 1) testis 2) whole epididymis 3) caput epididymis 4) corpus epididymis 5) cauda epididymis 6) Fat 7) Lung 8) heart 9) liver 10) kidney 11) muscle 12) brain probed with a nP26h 710 bp cDNA

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probe (upper panel) or with a positive Cyclophilin
probe (lower panel);

Fig. 3 illustrates the nucleotide sequence of the P26h cDNA;

Fig. 4 illustrates the alignment of the deduced amino acid sequence of P26h with the AP27 and the Carbonyl Reductase;

Fig. 5 illustrates *in situ* hybridization probed with the P26h RNAs probes;

Fig. 6 illustrates the immunoprecipitation of P26h cDNA translational products;

Fig. 7 illustrates Northern blot analysis of human total RNA from 1) testis, 2) caput epididymidis, 4) corpus epididymidis, 5) cauda epididymidis, probed with a P34H cDNA probe; and

Fig. 8 illustrates the sequence homology of the human P34 (lower lane) counterpart of P26h (upper lane).

# 20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

During fertilization, mammalian spermatozoa must undergo a series of events in order to reach the oocyte surface and to perform syngamy. Some of these events occurs during the epididymal transit where spermatozoa acquire their fertilizing ability. We have previously described a hamster sperm protein, P26h, acquired during the epididymal transit. P26h shows immunocontraceptive properties when used to actively immunize male.

In accordance with the present invention, we have undertaken the determination of the origin and of the sequencing of the encoding cDNA of this sperm proteins showing male contraceptive properties. Neterminal sequencing of purified P26h and of peptides generated by partial proteolysis allowed partial

identification of the protein. Northern blot analysis revealed that a major transcript encoding for P26h was localized the testicular mRNA whereas no signal was detectable in other somatic tissues of the hamster. hamster testis cDNA library was screened and a P26h encoding cDNA was cloned and sequenced. The P26h cDNA sequence revealed a 85% identity with the corresponding to mouse Adipsin and of a Carbonyl Reductase. The deduced P26h amino acid sequence possess specific domains of the Short Chain Dehydrogenase/Reductase (SDR) family proteins. Antibodies generated against synthetic peptides deduced from the cDNA sequence recognized the P26h on Western blots of detergent extracted hamster sperm proteins. On the other hand, in vitro translational products synthesized from the P26h cDNA was immunoprecipitated by a polyclonal antiserum produced against the purified hamster sperm P26h. In situ hybridization performed on tissues from the hamster reproductive tract, revealed that the P26h was principally transcribed in seminiferous tubules and at a lower level in the corpus epididymidis. P26h shows unique feature of the SDR family that can be used to induce contraception in male.

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# Materials and methods

# **Animals**

Sexually mature Golden hamsters (Mesocricetus auratus; Charles River Inc., St. Constant, Qc, Canada) were used in this study. Hamsters were sacrificed under CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, the epididymidis were excised, defatted and dissected into caput, corpus and cauda segments. Tissues were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until use. Testicular and somatic tissues were proceeded the same way. For in situ

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hybridization fresh tissues were rinsed in PBS-DEPC (Phosphate buffered saline-Diethyl pyrocarbonate) and fixed at 4°C for 2h in 4% (w/v) paraformaldehyde freshly prepared in PBS. Tissues were cryoprotected by sequential incubations in 10% glycerol for 1h at 4°C under agitation and then overnight in 50% OCT. Tissues were embedded in OCT and frozen in liquid nitrogen. Cryosections of  $^{7}\mu m$  were collected on poly-L-Lysine coated slides, air-dried at -20°C, and stored at -80°C until used.

#### N-chlorosuccinimide proteolysis

Proteins from cauda epididymal spermatozoa or from the epididymal fat pad were extracted with 0.5% Nonidet™ P40 (Sigma) as previously described and submitted to preparative SDS-PAGE. After Coomassie blue staining, the bands corresponding to a MW of 26 kDA were excised, washed twice with H2O, and rinsed with a washing solution (50% (wt/vol) urea , 50% (vol/vol) ethanol). The polyacrylamide bands were incubated 30 min. in 20mg/ml N-Chlorosuccinimide in washing solution, washed in water, and then incubated 3 times for 1 hour each, in an equilibrium solution (0.0625M Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 20% (vol/vol) glycerol, 30% (vol/vol) B-mercaptoethanol, 6% (wt/vol) SDS). The band was loaded on a discontinuous polyacrylamide gel and submitted to electrophoresis. Patterns of proteins fragments were visualized by silver nitrate staining, or Western blotted using a P26h antiserum (Bérubé, B., Sullivan, R., 1994, Biol. Reprod., 51: 1255-1263). Western blotted P26h fragments were also used for Nterminal sequencing as described below.

# Partial amino acid sequence analysis

P26h was purified and absorbed on a piece of nitrocellulose sheet. One hundred  $\mu l$  of 50 mg/ml CNBr (Cyanogen Bromide) in 70% formic acid was added to 1 mg of the dry protein and incubated under nitrogen in the dark for 24 h. Digested peptides were loaded onto a VYDAK<sup>TM</sup> reversed-phase C18 column (250 x 1 mm) which was equilibrated with 0.1% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in water and eluted with a 2-100% gradient of 0.08% (v/v) TFA in 80% acetonitrile. Fractions of 0.5 ml or smaller were collected at a flow rate of 50  $\mu l/min$ . Protein sequence was performed on aliquots from one peak by automated Edman<sup>TM</sup> degradation with a pulsed-liquid phase sequencer.

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#### RNA extraction

Tissues were homogenized with a Polytron™ in 1.5 ml of a fresh homogenization buffer solution (4M guanidium thyocyanate, 25mM sodium citrate pH 7, 0.5% sarcosyl, 0.1M 2-mercaptoethanol). One ml of Cesium Chloride-homogenization buffer (2g of CsCl/2,5 ml) was added to the tissue lysates. This was layered on cushion solution (5.7M CsCl, 0.1M EDTA, pH 7.5) and centrifuged at 60 000g overnight. The RNA pellet was resuspended in TES solution (10mM tris-HCl, 5mM EDTA, 1% SDS, pH 7.4) and extracted with phenol/chloroform chloroform/alcohol isoamyl 24:1. precipitated with 0.1 vol. of sodium acetate (3M, pH 5.2) and 2.5 vol. of ethanol 95%. The RNA pellet were resuspended in DEPC water. The RNA quality evaluated by electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel. solutions were made with DEPC water.

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## Northern blot analysis

Total RNA (20 µg) prepared from hamster and tissues were electrophorized on 1% formaldehyde gels and transferred to a nylon membrane (Quiagen, Santa Clarita, CA) using 20x SSC (3M NaCl, 0.3M Na-Citrate). Air dried Northern blots were UV cross-linked and prehybridized at 42°C for 4 h in 50% (vol/vol) formamide, 0.75 M NaCl, 0.05 M NaH2PO4, 0.005M EDTA, 2 X Denhardt's reagent [0.2% (wt/vol) Ficol 400, 0.2% (wt/vol) polyvinylpyrrolidone, (wt/vol) BSA], 0.2 mg/ml herring sperm DNA (Sigma Chemicals, Mississauga, ON) and 0.1% SDS. The membrane was hybridized overnight at 42°C in the same solution, to which  $[\alpha^{-32}P]$  dCTP-labeled DNA probes were added. The membranes were then washed twice in 0.1 x SSC-0.1% SDS followed by a third wash of 30 min. at  $65^{\circ}$ C in 0.1 x SSC-0.1% SDS, and exposed on Kodak<sup>TM</sup> X-O-Mat film with intensifying screens for 6-18 h at -80°C. A RNA ladder (1.6-7.4 kb; Boehringer Mannheim, Laval, QC) was electrophoresed in parallel and Cyclophilin probe was used as a constitutive internal control.

# RT-PCRs production of a P26h cDNA probe

first amino acids sequence (MKLNFSXLRLVTGAGKGIG) showed high homology with the 25 peptide sequence of the Adipsin: a marker of adipocytes differentiation. From the nucleic acid sequence of the adipsin, two primers were selected according to OLIGO 4.01™ primer analysis software (National Biosciences, Plymouth, MN), chemically synthesized (sense downstream 30 5'-GTG ACA GGG GCA GGG AAA GGG-3' and upstream 5'-GCA ACT GAG CAG ACT AGG AGG-3') and used for RT-PCR on the total RNA from hamster's testis.

Briefly, 5  $\mu g$  of the total testis RNA were incubated with 0.5  $\mu g$  oligo deoxythymidine primer at

 $70^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 10 min. in a final volume of 12  $\mu l$  and then kept on ice. Samples were then incubated for 60 min. at 42°C in a reaction mixture containing 4  $\mu L$  of 5% buffer (250 mM Tris-HCl, 375 mM KCl, 15 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>), 10mM dithiothreitol (DDT), 1.25 mM deoxynucleotide triphosphates (dNTP) and 200 U Super Script reverse transcriptase in a final volume of 20  $\mu$ l. of the P26h gene was determined by amplification of the Each reaction contained 5  $\mu l$  of RT template (or water as negative control), 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 x buffer, 0.2 mM dNTPs, 10  $\mu M$  of each primer and 1.5 U Taq polymerase (Pharmacia Biotech, Baie D'Urfé, QC) in a final volume of 50  $\mu$ l. The PCR cycling conditions chosen were 1 min. at 95°C, 1 min. at 60°C, 1 min. at 72°C for 30 cycles, followed by a 5 min. extension at The reaction products were analyzed electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gels; the bands were visualized by ethidium bromide staining.

The PCR band (~710 pb) was purified (Quiaquick; 20 Quiagen), T-Cloned in pCR 3.5 (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), and digested with EcoRl. The insert (710 bp) was separated from the vector and other fragments by electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel, isolated from gel matrix with Na45 membrane (Schleicher & Schuell, Inc.), 25 and random-prime labeled according to the supplier's instruction using the T7 Quick-Prime™ kit (Pharmacia Baie D'Urfé, QC) with  $[\alpha-32p]$ Cyclophilin cDNA was also random-prime labeled using the same procedure.

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## Cloning and sequencing of P26h cDNA

Poly(A)<sup>+</sup>RNA from hamster and human testicular tissues was purified from total RNA solution using a poly(A)<sup>+</sup>RNA purification kit (Pharmacia Biotech, Baie D'Urfé, QC) according the supplier's instructions. The

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cDNA library was prepared according to the instruction Briefly, testicular poly(A)+RNA was the supplier's. reverse-transcribed and ligated into the lambda Uni-Zap™ XR vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The lambda library was packaged and amplified using Escherichia coli XL1-Blue cells, and screened with the random-prime labeled 710 bp P26h cDNA . The positive clones were isolated by plaque purification and the longest (1081 bp) was subcloned into pBluscript KS+. All sequences were determined dideoxinucleotide termination method (Sanger) using T7 Sequenase v 2.0 kit. The labeled reaction products were analyzed on a DNA sequencer gel. Sequence translation was performed using Gene Jockey software (Biosoft, Cambridge, UK).

# In situ hybridization

Tissues cryosections were fixed with freshly prepared 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 5 min. at RT° (Room Temperature), incubated for 10 min. in 95% ethanol/5% acetic acid at -20°C, and rehydrated by decreasing successive baths o£ concentrations ethanol diluted with DEPC-H2O. Target RNA was unmasked by enzymatic digestion with 10 μg/ml proteinase K (Boehringer Mannheim) in PBS for 10 min. at 37°C, followed by a 5 min. incubation in 0.2% glycine. postfixed for 5 min. Sections were paraformaldehyde in PBS, acetylated with 0.25% acetic anhydride, 0.1 M triethanolamine, pH 8.0, for 10 min., and finally washed with PBS.

Tissues were prehybridized for 1h with a preheated 250 µg/ml salmon sperm DNA in a hybridization solution (0.3M NaCl, 0.01M Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 1mM EDTA, 1x Denhardt's solution, 5% dextran sulfate, 0.02% SDS and 50% formamide). Sections were then incubated

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overnight at 42°C, under coverslips, with 25µl of heat-denatured antisense or sense cRNA probed with DIG (Digoxigenin: Boehringer Mannheim) according to supplier's instruction. Coverslips were removed, the sections were washed twice in 2x SSC at RT°, followed by two 10 min. washes at 42°C in 2x SSC, 1x SSC and 0.2x SSC, respectively.

Hybridization reactions were detected by immunostaining with an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-DIG antibobies. Nonspecific staining was blocked by incubation for lh with 5% (v/v) heat-inactivated sheep serum in 0.2M Tris-HCl, 0.2M NaCl, Triton™ X-100. Sections were then incubated for 2h at RT° with the alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-DIG antibodies diluted 1:1000 in blocking solution, washed with tris-HCl/NaCl buffer, and incubated with 0.1M tris-HCl, pH 9.5, 0.1M NaCl, and 0.01M MgCl<sub>2</sub>. hybridization signal was visualized after a 10-15 min. incubation with the substrates nitroblue tetrazolium 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolylphosphate chloride and p-toluidine salt (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, Levamisole (2 mM; Sigma) was added to the reaction mixture to inhibit endogenous alkaline phosphatase. Slides were immersed in lmM EDTA, 0.01 Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, washed 5 min. in H2O, counterstained with neutral red, dehydrated through baths of ethanol, cleared in xylene, and mounted with Permount (Fisher scientific, Nepean, Ontario, Canada).

# 30 Eukaryotic in vitro translation

In vitro translation was performed from circular plasmid DNA including the P26h cDNA. The TNT coupled reticulocyte lysate system was used according to the supplier's instructions (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). Briefly, 0.5  $\mu g$  of circular plasmid DNA was

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added directly to TNT rabbit reticulocyte lysate. RNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) and S<sup>35</sup>methionine (10mCi/ml) were added to the translation mixture. The reaction was performed for 2 hours at The de novo synthesized proteins were analyzed by SDS-PAGE according to Laemmli. The gel was soaked in an enhancer solution (Amersham), dried, and exposed on X-Omat<sup>TM</sup> film (Kodak) for 6 hours at AR In some experiments, the translational temperature. were submitted to NCS proteolysis products described above) before electrophoretic analysis.

In some experiments, the translational products were immunoprecipitated using an anti-P26h antiserum. translation reaction mixtures 5 ul οf the incubated 1 h at room temperature with the P26h antiserum (previously described Bérubé, B., Sullivan, R., 1994, Biol. Reprod., 51: 1255-1263) or the control serum, both diluted in Tris-saline (50mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.5). 50µl of packed protein-A sepharose (Pharmacia) was added for 1 hour at room temperature. The immunoprecipitate was washed several times in tris-saline (50mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.5). The immune complexes were dissociated in SDS-PAGE sample buffer (50mM Tris-HCl pH 6.3, 2% SDS (w/v) and 5% (v/v) B-mercaptoethanol) and submitted to SDS-PAGE according to Laemmli. The gel was enhanced, dried, and exposed on  $X-\mathsf{Omat}^{\mathsf{TM}}$  AR film (Kodak) for 12 hours at room temperature.

#### 30 Results

when purified P26h was submitted to Edman degradation, 27 of the 29 amino acids generated were identified. A 17 kDa fragment obtained by NCS proteolysis of P26h allowed the identification of 15 of the 26 amino acids analyzed, whereas the fragment

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obtained following CNBr treatment allowed the identification of 8 of 9 additional amino acids. For a total of 40 amino acids identified by Edman degradation of P26h peptides, 37 showed homology with a mouse Adipsin sequence (Fig. 1). This protein has been shown to be a differentiation growth factor of mouse adipoblasts.

In the hamster, like many mammalian species, the epididymis is surrounded by a fat pad. mouse, an Adipsin mRNA is abundant in the epididymal fat cushion. We were concerned by the possibility that P26h N-terminal sequences obtained may results from a contamination ofsperm protein preparation by originating epididymal fat pad Adipsin. Band corresponding to 26kDa of a electrophoretic pattern of protein extracted from large amount of epididymal fat cushion was excised and submitted chlorosuccisinimide proteolysis (NCS). This digestion did not generate fragment on SDS-PAGE electrophoretic pattern whereas P26h NCS digest generated a 22.4 kDa fragment. Moreover, only the P26h and its NCS digested fragment were detected by a P26h antiserum used to probe a corresponding immunoblot. The NCS digested fragment of the P26h was sequenced and the inner sequence revealed also a high homology level with the The intact 26 kDa protein from the fat pad protein extract was submitted to the same procedure and no N-terminal sequence was obtained.

RT-PCRs were performed with oligonucleotides 30 derived from the cDNA sequence of the Adipsin. 710 bp fragment was amplified from the hamster testis, cloned and sequenced. The sequence revealed that this fragment has 85% homology with the Adipsin cDNA. this fragment as a probe, we performed Northern blot 35 analysis to determine in which tissues P26h

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transcription occurs. Total RNA of several tissues were extracted and submitted to blot-hybridization analysis. The Northern blots showed that the total P26h messenger has 1081 bp and that it was transcribed exclusively in the testis. To confirm the presence of intact RNA in all samples, the same blot was probed with random cyclophilin DNA, and an intense signal was obtained in all samples (Fig. 2). By opposition, Northern blot analysis of mRNA prepared from human tissues revealed an abundant transcript in the epididymal tissues (Fig. 7).

A cDNA library was constructed in Lambda gtll from the hamster testicular mRNA and from the human epididymal tissues. 105 clones of the primary library (5 x  $10^5$  clones) were directly screened with the 710 pb cDNA probes. The first screening allowed the detection of 32 positive clones from which ll were used for a second and third screening. The size of the inserts was determined by PCR and the longest insert (clone 2), was introduced in pBluescript SK(+/-) phagemid and The P26h cDNA of 1081 bp has a 732 bp open sequenced. reading frame, starting with a ATG at position 132 and a TAG stop codon at position 764, followed by a polyadenylation signal, and a poly A tail (Fig. 3). The sequence is numbered from the 5' end of the cDNA clone. The translation of the proposed open reading frame is shown below the nucleotide sequence and encode a peptide of 244 amino acids terminating by a amber codon.

The deduced amino acid sequence predicted a 26 kDa MW protein which is in agreement of the molecular weight of the P26h as determined by SDS-PAGE. The N-terminal sequence of P26h and of its generated peptides determined by Edman degradation (Fig. 1) were also in agreement with the amino acid sequence deduced

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from the cDNA (Fig. 4). The P26h amino acid sequence was compared with the Adipsin and a carbonyl reductase, which showed a homology of 85% and 86% respectively. Adipsin and carbonyl reductase are members of the SDR dehydrogenase/reductase) (short side chain proteins. The P26h also showed the conserved patterns of SDR, i.e. the NADH or NADPH coenzyme binding site and active site which are respectively the GlyXXXGlyXGly and TyrXXXLys (Fig. 4). The deduced amino acid sequence of the human homolog (Fig. 8, sequence) predict a 209 amino acid peptide sharing the SDR characteristic with the hamster P26h (Fig. 8, upper sequence).

Expression of P26h mRNA is detected in the testis, using non-radioactive in situ hybridization. Digoxigenin-labeled anti-sense probe revealed the expression of the P26h mRNA in the adult hamster testicular seminiferous tubules. By opposition to the Northern Blot analysis, in situ hybridization revealed a weaker signal along the epididymis, principally in the corpus portion. Digoxigenin-labeled sense probe was used as a control for nonspecific hybridization.

Using the TNTTM coupled reticulocyte lysate system, we performed in vitro translation with circular plasmid including P26h cDNA. We detected a 26 kDa signal with total translation products on SDS-PAGE. Total translation products were (Fig. 6A3) with immunoprecipitation anti-P26h submitted to antibody, which permitted the detection of a unique signal of 26 kDa on SDS-PAGE. (Fig. 6A2). translation products were further submitted to NCS proteolysis. The NCS proteolysis generate a 17 kDa fragment on SDS-PAGE in agreement with the deduced amino acids sequence and the previous NCS proteolysis of purified P26h.

#### Discussion:

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During the epididymal transit, the mammalian spermatozoa acquire its fertilizing ability. the best documented physiological functions acquired by the spermatozoa during epididymal maturation is its ability to efficiently interact with the egg's zona Our laboratory has been interested by these sperm surface modifications; mainly the addition of new surface proteins, or the post-translational modifications of preexisting sperm components, that are necessary to produce a functional male gamete. the hamster as a model, we have previously identified a sperm protein, P26h, which shows affinity for the homologous zona pellucida glycoproteins. abundant in the luminal fluid of the proximal region of the hamster epididymis, its concentration decreasing along the transit. Contemporarely, P26h accumulates on the spermatozoa during the epididymal maturation. is exclusively located on the sperm surface covering the acrosomal cap of the mature spermatozoa; subcellular domain involved in zona pellucida binding.

In accordance with the present invention, P26h has been purified following detergent extraction of This has been performed cauda epididymal spermatozoa. by preparative SDS-PAGE (Bérubé, B., Sullivan, R., 1994, Biol. Reprod., 51: 1255-1263) as well as by chromatographic procedures. In the latter case, a single spot in two dimensional gel electrophoresis was obtained, this single protein being recognized by the anti-P26h on corresponding Western blot. These two preparations of purified P26h, as well as proteolytic fragments, have been N-terminal sequenced by Edman All the amino acid sequences obtained degradation. showed high homology with mouse Adipsin (Fig. 1).

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Adipsin has been described as a differentiation factor of adipoblasts in adipocytes. Adipsin mRNA has been shown to be present in high quantities in the mouse epididymal fat pad. In the hamster, as well as in the mouse, the majority of the epididymis is surrounded by a fat cushion. Considering that the purified P26h was obtained from spermatozoa recovered from the distal cauda epididymidis, we were concerned by possibility that the N-terminal sequences were obtained from Adipsin liberated from adipocytes contaminating the sperm suspensions. This was conceivable if we considered that the Adipsin MW deduced from the mRNA sequence is of 27 kDa. Proteins from huge amount of epididymal fat pad were extracted and proceeded in parallel with cauda epididymal spermatozoa. bands of 26-27 kDa were excised from preparative SDS-PAGE of proteins extracted from fat pad adipocytes and Intact 26-27 kDa from cauda epididymal spermatozoa. bands and proteolytic fragments generated by NCS (N-Chlorosuccimide) digest were Western blotted and probed with the anti-P26h serum. The 26-27 kDa fat pad protein was undetectable by the anti-P26h antiserum (Fig. 2). Furthermore, the 26-27 kDa fat pad band and the P26h sperm protein were proceeded in parallel for N-terminal sequencing by Edman degradation. No signal was detectable when the fat pad protein was proceeded. From these results we can conclude that the N-terminal were obtained did not result sequences contamination of sperm preparation by the epididymal fat pad.

Northern blot analysis reveal a major P26h transcript in testicular tissues of the sexually mature hamster (Fig. 3). This mRNA is undetectable in the other tissues analyzed, including the fat pad and the epididymis (Fig. 3). This was unexpected since

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it was previously reported that an intranslational product encoded by mRNA of the proximal region of the epididymis can be immunoprecipitated by anti-P26h antibodies. Ιn this study, hybridization confirm that P26h transcript a predominant in the testis and, at a lower level, epididymis. Ιn situ hybridization has performed with digoxigenin-labelled RNA probes system anti-digoxigenin antibody that an the signal and provide amplification οf sensitive mRNA detection than the traditional Northern blot analysis. A faint labelling is detectable all along the epididymis, a much stronger signal being associated with the corpus (Fig. 5). In many species, the corpus region is known to be more active epididymal segment for protein synthesis and secretion. According to the Northern blot analysis (Fig. 2), P26h which is found at high concentration in the proximal region of the hamster epididymis probably originate from testicular fluid as secretion product a as suggested by the in situ seminiferous tubules, localization of the transcript (Fig. 6). This protein may also be secreted by the corpus epididymidis. testicular and epididymal origin described for other proteins interacting with spermatozoa during epididymal maturation . Whether or and the epididymal the testicular P26h identical or exist in different isoforms, as described for clusterin, remains to be determined.

The P26h being transcribed principally in testicular tissues (Fig. 2), a testicular cDNA was screened to clone the P26h cDNA. The longest transcript obtained from the library was sequenced and reveal a cDNA of 1081 bp coding for a 244 amino acids protein. The predicted MW of the translational product

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is in agreement with the electrophoretic behaviour of P26h extracted from cauda epididymal spermatozoa. P26h cDNA shows high sequence homology with Adipsin, as expected from N-terminal amino acid sequences and with a carbonyl reductase known to be expressed in pig lung (Fig. 4). The sequence homology between P26h and these two proteins is 86% and 85% respectively. The deduced amino acid sequence also shows a high homology of 87% with the Adipsin and 80% with the Carbonyl Reductase. Considering that P26h is a sperm protein involved in gamete interactions, the biological function of these two proteins was puzzling. Adipsin has been described as a differentiation factor of adipoblast in adipocytes and its expression has been shown to be inhibited by activators of protein kinase C. The carbonyl reductase a homotetramer that catalyzes the oxidation of secondary alcohols and aldehydes. This enzyme has been shown to be expressed specifically in the lung and mainly destributed in the mitochondria. Nevertheless the high level of homology with Adipsin and a carbonyl reductase, P26h shows a complete different tissues distribution. P26h protein and its encoding mRNA are expressed in the lung nor in the (Figs. 2, and Bérubé, B., Sullivan, R., 1994, Biol. 1255-1263). Reprod., 51: Adipsin and carbonyl reductase are known to be members of the short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR) superfamily and shows some of these properties.

The Short-Chain Dehydrogenase/Reductase superfamily (SDR) is formed by a variety of different proteins that exhibit residue identities of only 15-30%. This low level of sequence identity between the members indicates an early divergence. This is reflected by the wide range of functions fulfilled by the members of this superfamily. There is three

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classes of enzymes covering a wide range of EC numbers: 1, 4.2, 5.1, and 5.3, as well as members with unknown functions. Two consensus sequences are conserved in this family, the NAD(H) or NADP(H) binding domain, a Nsegment GlyXXXGLYXXGly, terminal and the catalytic domain, a sequence TyrXXXLys. The P26h deduced amino acid sequence possess these consensus domains as well as the Gly 129, Ser 136 and Pro 179 which are conserved in more than 90% of the SDR family members (Fig. 4).

Polyclonal antibodies been have produced against P26h and used to document the function of this sperm protein during the fertilization processes in the When added to an in vitro fertilization hamster. medium, the antibodies anti-P26h inhibits in a dosedependent manner, the sperm-zona pellucida interaction. active immunization of male hamsters Furthermore, against the purified P26h results in an immune response associated with reversible infertility. Using the anti-P26h antiserum, a human counterpart of P26h has also been identified and showed to be absent from sperm of men presenting with idiopathic infertility. this proteins is also acquired the spermatozoa during the epididymal transit. Taken together, these results clearly demonstrate involvement of this sperm protein in the processes leading to fertilization. The P26h preparation that shows an immunocontraceptive properties is the same than the one used to determine N-terminal sequence by Edman degradation (Fig. 1). Furthermore, polyclonal antiserum that allowed us to document the function of P26h in the processes of fertilization also react with the translational product encoded by the sequenced cDNA (Fig. 6). This clearly demonstrate that this SDR member is involved in mammalian sperm-egg

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The mammalian spermatozoon is highly polarized cell characterized by well defined membrane Many sperm surface proteins have proposed to play a role during the cascade of events occurring when the male gamete reach the Different sperm proteins have been proposed candidate involved in zona pellucida binding. them shows enzymatic activity such as proacrosin, trypsin like protease, а mannosidase, a galactosyltransferase, and P95: a hexokinase. The catalytic activity of these enzymes may not necessarely be involved in zona pellucida interaction, it is rather the substrate affinity that mediate this interaction. The biological function played by these proteins in gamete interactions is thus quite different than their enzymatic activity defined by their catalytic activity in cell metabolism. This discrepency is reflected by their subcellular localization on the spermatozoon. mediate zona pellucida recognition these enzymes must be localized at the sperm surface whereas they are classically known to be intracellular. This is well illustrated bу the extracellular oriented membrane mannosidase and galactosyltransferase, as well as by hexokinase which is at the surface of the mouse spermatozoa whereas it is known to be associated with the mitochondrial membrane. Like these potential zona pellucida ligand, P26h is localized at the hamster sperm surface, to the membrane domain covering the acrosome.

other superfamily characterized by highly different members with a low level of identity. This reflect distant duplications and early divergence. As a consequence, SDR family represents a great diversity in enzymatic activities and functions. An interesting example of an alternative

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function for an enzyme, is glyceraldehyde -3-phosphate dehydrogenase. This protein which is classically known as a glycolytic enzyme has been shown to act as a t-RNA function in binding protein with a cytoplasmic SDR divergence is favourable for arising trafficking. of new functions; involvement in gamete interactions may be one of these. Considering that P26h has been previously shown to be involved in gamete interaction and to possess immunocontraceptive properties, cloning of a homologous cDNA in human allow the identification a human sperm protein with immunocontraceptive properties (Fig. 8). The blood-testis barrier is not present in the epididymis, allowing the neutralization spermatozoa following immunization against antigen involved in post-testicular maturation of the male gamete. The fact that the human sperm protein is specifically expressed in the epididymis (Fig. its potential strongly support immunocontraceptive target.

The present invention will be more readily understood by referring to the following example which is given to illustrate the invention rather than to limit its scope.

EXAMPLE I

# Immunocontraception vaccine

The human counterpart of the hamster cDNA P26h, encoded for an epididymal-specific protein.that is important in sperm function. It will be possible to target this protein by specific antibodies using an immunocontraceptive approach. Men will be immunized with a peptide corresponding to the epididymal protein. This peptide will be choosne with regards to its antigenic properties. An immune response against that specific peptide will occurred and no side effect is

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expected since the selected peptide shows high specificity for an sperm-epididymal protein. antibodies will reach the spermatozoa within the excurrent duct (epididymis) since the blood-testis barrier is not present at the level of the epididymis. The antibodies will neutralized the fertilizng ability of the spermatozoa has already shown with the hamster P26h and will confer an immuncontraceptive protection.

The peptide will be coupled to a carrier that will modulate the half-life of the circulating peptide. This will allowed the control on the period of contraceptive protection. The peptide-carrier will be emulsified in an adjuvant and administrated by usual immunization route.

In men under such an immunocontraceptive regiment, the circulating titer of anti-peptide antibodies will be an indication of the contraceptive Expected reversibility will be predicted efficiency. by standard immunological determination of the titer of antibodies specific to the specific peptide.

While the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth, and as follows in the scope of the appended claims.

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

- (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:
- (i) APPLICANT: Sullivan, Robert Bérubé, Bruno Légaré, Christine Gaudreault, Christian
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Acrosomal Sperm Protein And Uses Thereof
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 5
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
  - (A) ADDRESSEE: Swabey Ogilvy Renault
  - (B) STREET: 1600 1981 McGill College
  - (C) CITY: Monteal
  - (D) STATE: QC
  - (E) COUNTRY: Canada
  - (F) ZIP: H3A 2Y3
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
  - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
  - (B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
  - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows
  - (D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0b
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
  - (B) FILING DATE:
  - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
   (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:

  - (B) FILING DATE:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
  - (A) NAME: Murphy, Kevin P
  - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 26,674
  - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 13045-2"US" FC/CC
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
  - (A) TELEPHONE: 514-845-7126
  - (B) TELEFAX: 514-288-8389 (C) TELEX:

  - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 1081 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

# (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Coding Sequence(B) LOCATION: 124...853(D) OTHER INFORMATION:

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

GTCCCTGGAG GTTGGCTGTA GGATTCAGGT GGCTTGCTCA GGCTGGGATC AAGGACACAG TGAGCAGATC AACCTTAACC TCAGCCCCTC CCCTCGCCAC AGGAGGACAC TGGTGTCAGC	60 120
AGC ATG AAG CTG AAT TTC ACT GGT CTC AGG GCT CTG GTG ACC GGG GCA Met Lys Leu Asn Phe Thr Gly Leu Arg Ala Leu Val Thr Gly Ala 1 5 10 15	168
GGG AGA GGG ATT GGG CGA GGC ACT GCG AAA GCC CTG CAT GCC TCA GGA Gly Arg Gly Ile Gly Arg Gly Thr Ala Lys Ala Leu His Ala Ser Gly 20 25 30	216
GCC AAA GTG GTG GCC GTG TCA CTC ATC AAC GAA GAC CTG GTC AGC CTG Ala Lys Val Val Ala Val Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Asp Leu Val Ser Leu 35 40 45	264
GCC AAA GAG TGT CCG GGC ATA GAG CCT GTG TGT GTG GAC CTG GGT GAC Ala Lys Glu Cys Pro Gly Ile Glu Pro Val Cys Val Asp Leu Gly Asp 50 55 60	312
TGG GAG GCC ACA GAG AAG GCA CTG GGC CGT ATT GGC CCC GTG GAC CTG Trp Glu Ala Thr Glu Lys Ala Leu Gly Arg Ile Gly Pro Val Asp Leu 65 70 75	360
CTG GTG AAC AAT GCG GCG GTG GCG CTA GTG CAG CCT TTC ATA CAG TCT Leu Val Asn Asn Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Val Gln Pro Phe Ile Gln Ser 80 85 90 95	408
ACC AAG GAG GTC TTT GAC AGG TCC TTC AAT GTG AAT GTG CGC TCT GTG Thr Lys Glu Val Phe Asp Arg Ser Phe Asn Val Asn Val Arg Ser Val 100 105 110	456
CTG CAA GTG TCC CAG ATG GTA GCC AAG GGC ATG ATT AAC CGT GGA GTG Leu Gln Val Ser Gln Met Val Ala Lys Gly Met Ile Asn Arg Gly Val 115 120 125	504
GCA GGA TCC ATT GTC AAC ATC TCC AGC ATG GTG GCC TAT GTC ACC TTC Ala Gly Ser Ile Val Asn Ile Ser Ser Met Val Ala Tyr Val Thr Phe 130 135 140	552
CCT GGT CTG GCC ACG TAC AGC TCC ACC AAG GGT GCT ATA ACC ATG CTG Pro Gly Leu Ala Thr Tyr Ser Ser Thr Lys Gly Ala Ile Thr Met Leu 145	600
ACC AAA GCC ATG GCC ATG GAG CTG GGA CCA TAC AAG ATC CGG GTG AAC Thr Lys Ala Met Ala Met Glu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Lys Ile Arg Val Asn 160 175	648
TCT GTA AAC CCT ACC GTG GTG CTG ACT GAC ATG GGC AAG AAA GTC TCT Ser Val Asn Pro Thr Val Val Leu Thr Asp Met Gly Lys Lys Val Ser 180 185 190	696

	GAC Asp															744
	TTC Phe															<b>7</b> 92
	GAC Asp 225															840
	TAC Tyr				TAG#	\CGG(	C CCA	AGGTO	GCAG	GGG	ACTCO	TG (	AGAC	CTTC	cc	893
CTG1	AGAG	GCC (	CACC	CCAC	A CA	CAT	CATO	ccc	CAAC	ATT	GACI	CCGC	GA 1	ccc	GAATC GCCATT VAAAAA	953 1013 1073 1081

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 244 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met Lys Leu Asn Phe Thr Gly Leu Arg Ala Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Gly 5 10 Arg Gly Ile Gly Arg Gly Thr Ala Lys Ala Leu His Ala Ser Gly Ala 20 25 Lys Val Val Ala Val Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Asp Leu Val Ser Leu Ala 40 Lys Glu Cys Pro Gly Ile Glu Pro Val Cys Val Asp Leu Gly Asp Trp 55 60 Glu Ala Thr Glu Lys Ala Leu Gly Arg Ile Gly Pro Val Asp Leu Leu 70 Val Asn Asn Ala Ala Val Ala Leu Val Gln Pro Phe Ile Gln Ser Thr 85 Lys Glu Val Phe Asp Arg Ser Phe Asn Val Asn Val Arg Ser Val Leu 100 105 Gln Val Ser Gln Met Val Ala Lys Gly Met Ile Asn Arg Gly Val Ala 120 125 115 Gly Ser Ile Val Asn Ile Ser Ser Met Val Ala Tyr Val Thr Phe Pro 130 135 140 Gly Leu Ala Thr Tyr Ser Ser Thr Lys Gly Ala Ile Thr Met Leu Thr 150 155 Lys Ala Met Ala Met Glu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Lys Ile Arg Val Asn Ser 170 175 165 Val Asn Pro Thr Val Val Leu Thr Asp Met Gly Lys Lys Val Ser Ala 180 185

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 912 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (ix) FEATURE:
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

```
GACAAAAGCT GGAGCTCCAC CGCGGTGGCG GCCGCTCTAG AACTAGTGGA TCCCCCGGGC
TGCAGGAATT CGGCACGAGC CGACATGGAG CTGTTCCTCG CGGGCCGCCG GGTGCTGGTC
ACCGGGGCAG GCAAAGGTAT AGGGCGCGGC ACGGTCCAGG CGCTGCACGC GACGGGCGCG
                                                                               180
CGGGTGGTGG CTGTGAGCCG GACTCAGGCG GATCTTGACA GCCTTGTCCG CGAGTGCCCG
                                                                               240
GGGATAGAAC CCGTGTGCGT GGACCTGGGT GACTGGGAGG CCACCGAGCG GGCGCTGGGC
AGCGTGGGCC CCGTGGACCT GCTGGTGAAC AACGCCGCTG TCGCCCTGCT GCAGCCCTTC CTGGAGGTCA CCAAGGAGGC CTTTGACAGA TCCTTTGAGG TGAACCTGCG TGCGGTCATC
                                                                               360
                                                                               420
CAGGTGTCGC AGATTGTGGC CAGGGGCTTA ATAGCCCGGG GAGTACCAGG GGCCATCGTG
AATGTCTCCA GCCAGTGCTC CCAGCGGGCA GTAACTAACC ATAGCGTCTA CTGCTCCACC
                                                                               540
AAGGGTGCCC TGGACATGCT GACCAAGGTG ATGGCCCTAG AGCTCGGGCC CCACAAGATC
                                                                               600
CGAGTGAATG CAGTAAACCC CACAGTGGTG ATGACGTCCA TGGCCAGCCC ACCTGGAGTG
ACCCCCACAA GCCAAGACTA TGCTGAACCG AATCCCACTT GGCAAGTTTG CTGAGGTAGA
GCACGTGGTG AACGCCATCC TCTTTCTGCT GAGTGACCGA AGTGGCATGA CCACGGGTTC
                                                                               720
                                                                               780
CACTTTGCCG GTGGAAGGGG GCTTCTGGGC CTGCTGAGCT CCCTCCACAC ACCTCAAGCC
CCATGCCGTG CTCATCCTAC CCCCAATCCC TCCAATAAAC CTGATTCTGC TCCCAAAAAA
                                                                               900
AAAAAAAA AA
                                                                               912
```

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 11 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Met Glu Leu Phe Leu Ala Gly Arg Arg Val Cys 1 5 10

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids

- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Cys Ser Gln Asp Tyr Ala Glu Pro Asn Pro Thr Trp Gln Val  $1 \hspace{1cm} 5 \hspace{1cm} 10$ 

# WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

A method of immunocontraception of a male or female subject, which comprises administering to said male or female subject an antigenic amount of P34 or an antigenic fragment thereof to elicit an immunocontraception response by said male or female subject.

- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein said P34 protein has the sequence set forth in Seq ID NO:3 and the preferred antigenic fragment is selected from the group consisting of MELFLAGRRVC (SEQ ID NO:4) and CSQDYAEPNPTWQV (SEQ ID NO:5).
- female subject, which comprises an antigenic amount of P34 or an antigenic fragment thereof in association with a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vaccine elicits an immunocontraception response by said male or female subject after its administration.
- A probe as a marker for male or female fertility, which comprises a cDNA sequence capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions with human acrosomal sperm protein P34.
  - A method for the diagnosis of male or female infertility which comprises the steps of:
  - a) determining the amount of human P34 in a sperm or ovule sample; and
  - b) comparing the determined amount of step a) with a fertile control sample.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the amount of human P34 in step a) is determined using an antibody raised against human P34.

7. A kit for the diagnosis of male or female infertility which comprises:

- a) an anti-P34 antibody enzyme-labeled;
- b) an enzyme substrate; and
- c) a fertile control sample.
- 8. The kit of claim 7, which further comprises a calibration curve for the amount of human P34 may be obtained using the fertile control sample of component (c) above.

# ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the use of acrosomal sperm protein in immunocontraception of male and female subjects and uses thereof as a marker for fertility.

**Christian Gaudreault** 

Residence and Post Office address 710 Horizon Apt. 7, Ste-Foy, Québec, Canada G1V 2X7

# Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney

As a pelo® named inventor, I hereby declare that:

	OTEIN AND LIGES!	ch is claimed and for which a pate		
IXI	OTEIN AND USES	INEREOF	, the	specification of which
- •	is attached hereto.			
			as Application No	
i	and (if applicable) was am	nended on		
I hereby state the any amendment	at I have reviewed and und referred to above.	derstand the contents of the above	e-identified specification, including the	e claims, as amended by
l acknowledge th Federal Regulati	ne duty to disclose Informations, § 1.56(a).	ition which is material to the exam	ination of this application in accordar	nce with Title 37, Code of
certificate listed	oreign priority benefits un below and have also iden ation on which priority is c	ntified below arry foreign application	e § 119 of any foreign application(s on for patent or inventor's certificate	) for patent or inventor's having filing date before
		Prior Foreign Applic	cation(s)	
Number		Country	Day/Month/Year Filed	Priority Claimed
tansact all busin ROBERT MITCH KEVIN P. MUR	the following attorneys, will ess in the Patent and Trad HELL, Registration No. 25 PHY, Registration No. 2	demark Office connected therewith 5,007, GUY HOULE, Registration 26,674; ROBERT CARRIER, Rotion No. 37,037; JAMES ANGLER SWABEY OGILVY RE	n No. 24, 971, PAUL MARCOUX, F Registration No. 30,726; MICHEL HART, Reg. No. 38,796, and address NAULT	e this application and to
vo. 07,017, allo 1		1981 McGill College Ave	Suite 1600	
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Citizenship Canadian

		Robert Sullivan, et al	
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			uite 311, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3B 2S7
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NAME O	F PERSON SIGNING _	Alain Bossé	
		AN OWNER President	
ADDRES	S OF PERSON SIGNIN	IG 1224 Stanley Street, Suite 1	11, Montreal, Quebec,
	JA-	Canada H3B 2S7	
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# N-TERMINAL

P26h MK LN FS XL RA LV TG AG KG IG IG XD TA KA L Adipsin -- -- G--- -- -- -- R--V -- -

# NCS FRAGMENT

# CNBr fragment

P26h LY PY KX RV N Adipsin - G - H - I -- -

Fig. 1

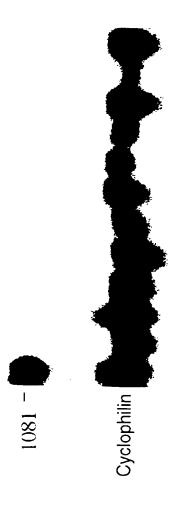


Fig. 2

ATC	AAG	GACA	ACAG	TGA	GCAC	<b>SATC</b>	AAC	CTTA	GGC AACC GC AT M	TCAC T <b>G</b> A	GCCC AG C	CTCC FG A.	AT	47 92 135 4
TTC F	ACT T	GGT G	CTC L	AGG R	GCT A	CTG L	GTG V	ACC T	GGG G		. GGG G	AGA R	A GGG G	177 18
ATT I	GGG G	CGA R	G G	C ACT T	GCG A		A GCC A			GCC A	C TCA S	. GGA G	A GCC A	219 32
AAA K	GTG V	GTG V	GCC A	GTG V	TCA S				GAA E	GAC D	CTG L	GTC V	AGC S	261 46
CTG L	GCC A	AAA K	GAC E	TGT C	CCG P	GGC G	ATA I	GA0 E	G CCI P	GTC V	TGT C	GTG V	GAC D	303 60
CTG L	GGT G	GAC D	TGG W	GAC E	GCC A	ACA T	GAC E		G GC				TATT	345 74
GGC G	CCC P	GTG V	GAC D		CTG L	GTG V			Γ GCC A	G GCC A	G GTC V	GCC A	G CTA L	387 88
GTG V	CAG Q	CCT P	TTC F	ATA I	CAG '	TCT . S		AAG K	GAG E	GTC V	TTT (	GAC A D	AGG R	429 102
TCC S	TTC F	AAT N	GTG . V	AAT ·	GTG ( V	CGC R	TCT ( S	GTG V	CTG (	CAA ( Q	GTG 7 V	rcc c S	CAG Q	471 116
ATG M	GTA V			GGC G			AAC N		GGA G	GTG V	GCA A	. GGA G	TCC S	513 130
ATT I	GTC V	AAC N	ATC I	TCC . S			GTG (	GCC A	TAT ( Y	GTC A V	ACC T		CT P	555 144
GGT G	CTG L	GCC A	ACG T	TAC Y	AGC S	TCC S	ACC T	AAG K	GGT G	GCT A	ATA I	ACC T	ATG M	597 158
CTG L	ACC T	AAA K	GCC A	ATG M	GCC A		GAG E	CTG L	GGA G	CCA P	TAC Y	AAG K	ATC	639 172
CGG R	GTG V	AAC N	TCT S	GTA V	AAC N	CCT P	ACC T	GTG V	GTG V	CTG L	ACT (	GAC D	ATG M	681 186
GGC G	AAG K	AAA K	GTC V	TCT S	GCA A		CCG P		TTT F	GCC A	AAG K	AAG K	CTC L	723 200
AAG K	GAC E	GCGC R	CAC H		CTG L		AAC K			GAC E	G GTC V	G GAG	G GAC D	765 214

Fig. 3A

GTG	GTC.	AAC	AGC	ATC	CTC	TTC	CTG	CTC.	AGC (	GAC	AGC	AGC	GCC	807
V	V	N	S	I	L	F	L	L	S	D	S	S	Α	228
TCT S	ACC T	AGC S	GGC G	TCT S	GGC G			GTG V		GCT A	GGT G	TAC Y	CTG L	849 242
GCC A		TAG Ambe		ACGO	GCCC	AGG	TGC	4GG(	GGAC	TCC	ΓGG. <sup>A</sup>	GAC	TTCC	892 244
TTAC	GTTC GACT	GAA'	TCCI GGA	GTA TCCC	GAGC	CCC	ACC CAT	CCAC ACC	CACA( AGCT.	CATO ATG	CCAT	CCCC GAT	ATAAT AACT AATT	941 990 1038 1081

Fig. 3B

P26h Adipsin C.Reductase	MK LN FT GL RA LV TG AG RG IG RG TA KA LH AS GA KV VA VS LI NE DL VS LA KE 50
P26h Adipsin C.Reductase	CP GI EP VC VD LG DWEA TE KA LG RI GP VD LL VN NA AV AL VQ PF 1Q ST KE VF 100
P26h Adipsin C.Reductase	DR SF NV NV RS VL QV SQ MV AK GMIN RG VA GS IV NI SS MV AY VT FP GL AT YS 150  SLFRDPVHN. I 150  LFI.RSEPVSHYA - 150
P26h Adipsin C.Reductase	ST KG AJ TMLT KA MAMELG PY KJ RV NS VN PT VV LT DMGK KV SA DP EF AK KL 200
P26h Adipsin C.Reductase	KG RH PL RK FA EV ED VV NS IL FL LS DS SA ST SG SG 1L VD AG YL AS 244

Fig. 4

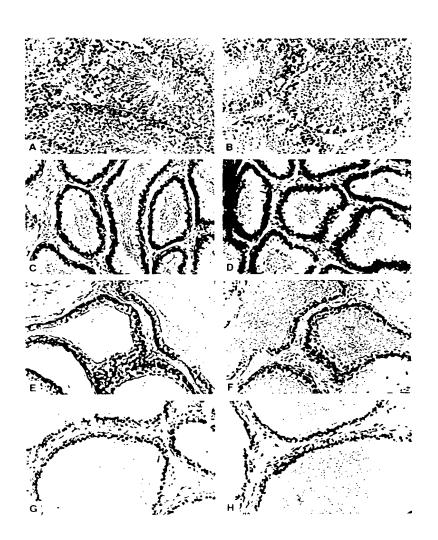


Fig. 5

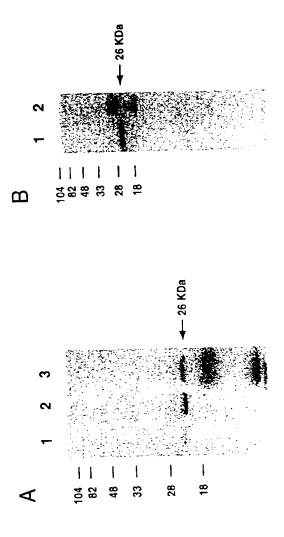
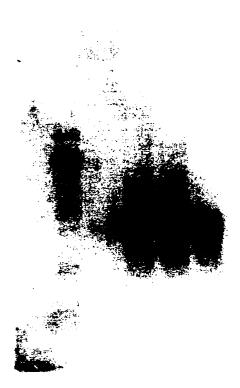


Fig. 6

		Ep	ididy	mis
Σ	Testis	Caput	Corpus	Cauda



913bp

Fig. 7

80 	160   	240 
MKLANFTGLRALVTGAGRGTAKALHASGAKVVAVSLINEDLVSLAKECPGIEPVCVDLGDWEATEKALGRIGPVDLL  MELFLAGRRVLVTGAGKGIGRGTVQALHATGARVVAVSRTQADLDSLVRECPGIEPVCVDLGDWEATERALGSVGPVDLL  MELFLAGRRVLVTGAGKGIGRGTVQALHATGARVVAVSRTQADLDSLVRECPGIEPVCVDLGDWEATERALGSVGPVDLLL	90 100 110 120 130 140 150 1  VNNAAVALVÕPFLQSTKEVFDRSFNVNVRSVLQVSQMVAKGMINRGVAGSIVNLSSMVAYVTFPGLATYSSTKGALTMLT  VNNAAVALLQPFLEVTKEAFDRSFEVNLRAVIQVSQIVARGLIARGVPGAIVNVSSQCSQRAVTNHSVVCSTKGALDMLT  90 100 110 120 130 140 150	170 180 190 200 210 220 230 2.0  KAMAMELGPYKIRVNSVNPTVVLTDMGKKVSADPEFAKKLKERHPLRKFAEVEDVVNSILFLLSDSSASTSGSGILVDAG  ***********************************
50 60 70	140   	220    NSILFLLSDS
50 	130 	210 
40   SLINEDLVSLA * *** SRTQADLDSLV	120 	200 
10 20 30	100 110 120 130	170 180 190 200 2 
20    SIGRGTAKAL   SIGRGTVQAL   20	100 	180   NPTVVLTDWGI ***** * * NPTVVMTSWAA.
10 	90 	AMAMELGPYKIRVNSVNPTVVLTDR
MKLNFTGL • • MELFLAGR	90   VMMAAVALVQPF VMMAAVALLQPF	KAMAMELG • • • • • • • KVMALELG

F1g. 8

